REGISTERED No. 1—1877

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,912.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 36 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 20 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. | 5 | 0 |
| Second do. | | 2 | 8 |
| Third do. | | 2 | 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | | 0 | 8½ As. |

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillcoat, as above, from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 22nd September 1877.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, and on TUESDAY the 18th idem, for Kurrachee, an carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHINDA, 2,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander G. C. D. Hutcheson, on THURSDAY, the 6th September 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Kalbadevie Bay, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

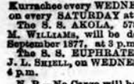
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. EUPHRATES, 802 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 778 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st September 1877, at 3 p.m.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

*For extra steamers see list given below.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | Without food. |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 | Including Wines |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 53 | 38 | 14-10 | |

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIC, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have Large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, via NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail on the 29th September, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct., and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 1,00 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov., and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,000 Tons Register, 360 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to London, via Genoa | Rs. | 575 |
| Do. do. | „ Naples | 600 |
| Do. Naples | „ | 470 |
| Do. Genoa | „ | 490 |

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For berthage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 6, 1877.

### WANTED.

IRRIGATIONAL ENGINEER.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY to SURVEY the PROVINCE of KATTYWAR to ascertain its capabilities for irrigational and storage works. An ENGINEER experienced in irrigation works. Employment for six months with possible extension. Salary Rs. 600 per mensem with travelling allowance Rs. 150 per mensem. Applications to be made with testimonials to the CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION, Poona, before September 15th.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) MONGOLIA | 2833 | 530 | A. Coleman | ...7th Sept. |
| VENETIA | 2726 | 450 | W. B. Andrews | ..14th do. |
| (b) INDUS | 3470 | 560 | S. D. Shallard | ..21st do. |
| CHINA | 3016 | 400 | T. Alderton | .....1st Oct. |
| (a) KHEDIVE | 3742 | 600 | J. D. Steward | ..8th do. |

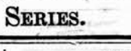
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 29th August 1877.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GEELONG | 1835 | 250 | C. Fraser | .....3rd Sep. at 3 p.m. |
| NIZAM | 2725 | 450 | A. E. Barlow | ...17th Sep. at 3 p.m. |
| ZAMBESI | 2431 | 370 | A. Symons | .....2nd Oct. 1877. |

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th August 1877.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASSAM | 3033 | 500 | N. Stewart | .....15th Sept. at 3 p.m. |
| TANJORE | 2263 | 450 | W. W. Fentiman | ..13th Oct. at 3 p.m. |

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st August 1877

### ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Commanders. | From Nom. Glasgow. | From Liverpool. | Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Macedonia | 2272 | 466 | J. Laird | ....4th Aug. | 11th Aug. | 22d Sept. |
| Trinacria | 2107 | 454 | R. Hutchison | ..18th „ | 25th „ | 6th Oct. |
| Europa | 2277 | 424 | J. Harris | ....8th Sept. | 15th Sept. | 27th „ |
| Australia | 2200 | 424 | T. Butler | ....22nd „ | 29th „ | 10th Nov. |
| Italia | 2245 | 424 | J. Donaldson | .6th Oct. | 10th Oct. | 21st Nov. |
| Olympia | 2050 | 424 | A. Rait | .....20th „ | 27th „ | 8th Dec. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

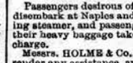
Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bomb y, 21st Aug st 1877. Agents.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE First Class Steamer TEBE, 1,137 Tons, 250 H. P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th September.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck with food. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 450 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 180 |
| To Port Said | „ 320 | „ 255 | „ 131 0 |
| To Suez | „ 300 | „ 270 | „ 122 8 |
| To Aden | „ 170 | „ 140 | „ 66 8 |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company will despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

S. S. ACHILL, 1,313 Tons, 400 H.P., on the 10th Nov. 1877.
A Steamer on the 30th November 1877.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 25th June 1877.

### TEA EMPORIUM, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co., (wholesale and retail) Tea Merchants, have the pleasure to announce the arrival of their highly appreciated teas of the current year's Spring Crop of some of the best Tea Plantations in the Kangra Valley. The attention of the shipping in the Harbour is also requested.

TEA DEPOT—OPPOSITE THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

### SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY. No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

A large consignment of Juborg Fabrikker's Danish Beer containing—

About 290 cases quarts beer containing 3 dozen each.
„ 116 „ pints 5 „
Also on account of the concerned 25 fire proof iron safes of sizes by Thomas Withers.

A few articles of furniture such as writing tables, office chairs, bedstead, washing and dressing tables, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M.

A real blood Arab horse, one of the old style, aged 15 hands high, suitable for either a dog cart or brougham.

A Bay Arab Horse, height 14-2, age 8 years, goes well in single and double harness.

1 light Brougham.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,

FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD, in small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.

Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported direct from the Manufacturer by

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,) BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. ARCHER FARR'S

LIME-JUICE AND PEPSINE, AN ARTIFICIAL GASTRIC JUICE AND TONIC CONTAINING

BOTH THE ACID SOLVENT AND DIGESTIVE PRINCIPLES OF THE NATURAL SECRETION OF THE STOMACH, FOR THE CURE AND PREVENTION OF INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, SPASMS, SCURVY AND GOUT.

| Cash | 12 ans. | Rs. 1-12 | Rs. 3-0 | Rs. 7-8 per bottle. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Credit | 14 „ | 2-0 | 3-8 | 8-8 |

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.

Per Pot .....Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES. By ALFRED H. BROWN.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

COLONZO HAS ARRIVED
WITH HIS
MARIONETTE TROUPE,
AND
WILL GIVE THEIR SECOND PERFORMANCE ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD.

Plan of the Theatre and Tickets to be had at Messrs. ROSE & Co., Rampart Row, Fort.

### CONCERT—TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

ON TUESDAY EVENING next, the 4th instant, at 5-30 p.m. precisely, a CONCERT will be given in the Town Hall in AID of the FUNDS of the ORPHANAGE for NATIVE GIRLS at Sr. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDORA. Several distinguished Amateurs (Ladies and Gentlemen) have kindly promised their assistance as Vocalists.

Tickets (Rs. 2 each) may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., TREACHER & Co., and Messrs. KEMP & Co.

### MILITARY THEATRICALS, MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
A WIDOW AND SIX CHILDREN,
Who have been left totally unprovided for.

The performance will commence with the laughable Farce in Duet Act,

QUITE AT HOME.

To be followed by a Comic Interlude,

A MOST UNWARRANTED INTRUSION.

To conclude with the screaming Two-act Farce,

HIS LAST LEGS.

STAFF NIGHT—FRIDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER, RUPEES TWO.

Reserved Seats from Treacher and Co., Fort.
Unreserved seats at Theatre on night of performance.

The above pieces will also be played on MONDAY 3rd, and THURSDAY, 6th September.

Front Seats, Rupee One ; Second Seats, Annas Eight ; Back Seats Annas Four.

Performance 9 o'clock sharp.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWN of the Undersigned :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRIAN CLARET in cases of 1 doz. qts. at Rs. 9-8 per doz. | | | |
| ITALIAN VERMOUTH | „ | „ 1 „ | „ „ „ 13-8 „ |

M. MONDOLFO & Co.

23, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 1st Sept. 1877.

GENTLEMAN'S SIZE GOLD OPEN-FACE FLAT-GLASS WATCHES.

LADY'S SIZE GOLD OPEN-FACE FLAT-GLASS WATCHES,

BY
JAS. McCABE,
ROYAL EXCHANGE.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Tent Contractor and Merchant, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that he has, at considerable expense, made several special improvements to his Tents to suit their convenience and comfort. The SUPERIORITY of the TENTS fver others was proved beyond doubt at the IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE CAMP at DELHI last year ; and those Gentlemen who last year patronised him were, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied, and have certified that his Tents were greatly superior to others and the charges were comparatively moderate.

Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time Tents of any description for Gentlemen who may be desirous of having them on shortest notice.

The following table will show the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions :—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dining Tent with Booms | 32' by 22' |
| Do. Do. | 31' by 21' |
| Field Officer's | 20' by 17' |
| Captain's | 24' by 14' |
| Bowtee | 24' by 14' |
| Horse Stable | 06 „ |
| Double Pole | 20' by 16' |

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subaltern's | 18' by 14' |
| Do. | 14' by 14' |
| Hill | 12' by 12' |
| Staff Officer's | 12' by 12' |
| Bechoba | 10' by 12' |
| Do. | 10' by 10' |
| Horse Stable | 5' by 5' |
| Necessary | 4' by 4' |
| Do. | 4' by 4' |

For further particulars please apply to him at his Manufactory in Old Emaum Bars, Bhendi Bazar Road.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER 1877.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
*With a New Coloured Map.*

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, and the several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Calcutta & South Eastern Railway.
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Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
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of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay.....Thacker, & Co. ; Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Watson's Esplanade Hotel ; Treacher & Co. ; Badham & Co. ; Asquith & Co. ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.

Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Curseljee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore.....Kellner and Co.
London.....G. Street 30, Cornhill ; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co. ; Gants Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road ; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Gotacamund....."Nelgherry Courier" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co., Phillips & Co and Roya Family Hotel.
Shahabad.....Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad..Ourset's and Co.

## GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.
Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.
Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.
Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES, and a VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

*A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.*

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARRIVAL OF NEW MUSICAL STOCK PER S. S. ASSAM AND SURAT.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW.

JUST RECEIVED NEW SUPPLIES OF SHEET AND BOUND MUSIC.

HARMONIUMS ..... from Rs. 110 to Rs. 850
AMERICAN ORGANS ..... from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600
PIANOFORTES ..... from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1200
HARMONIFLUTES ..... from Rs. 45 to Rs. 85
ORCHESTRINES ..... from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600
GUITARS ..... from Rs. 40 to Rs. 120
VIOLINS ..... from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120
BANJOS ..... from Rs. 6 to Rs. 45
FLUTES ..... from Rs. 2 to Rs. 64
FLAGEOLET'S ..... from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25
CONCERTINAS ..... from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25
Do. ENGLISH ..... from Rs. 55 to 100

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS of every description kept in stock. Full particulars and Catalogues on application to

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
NOTE NEW ADDRESS.

ENGLISH GOODS. VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
INDIA, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS
ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 220-page Catalogue, sent (with patterns) post free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany orders and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman*, Newspaper, Calcutta.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended | | | | Rs. | 350 |
| Do. | Gold Semi-Hunting | Do. | Do. | „ | 350 |
| Do. | „ Crystal-Faced | Do. | Do. | „ | 330 |
| Do. | „ Hunting. Do. | 2nd Quality | Do. | „ | 290 |
| Gold Watches, not Keyless, from | | | | Rs. | 150 to Rs. 250 |
| Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases | | | | Rs. | 225 to Rs. 250 |
| Do. | Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance | | | „ | 200 |
| Do. | Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting | | | Rs. | 50 to Rs. 120 |

SPECIALTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance | Rs. | 150, 145 and 140 |
| Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from | Rs. | 100 to Rs. 125 |
| Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches | „ | 65 to „ 75 |
| Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches | „ | 50 |
| Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless | Rs. | 40, 45 and 50 |

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time ..... Rs. 30 each

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from | Rs. | 800 to Rs. | 1,600 |
| Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters | „ | 800 to „ | 2,000 |
| Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches | „ | 400 to „ | 1,300 |
| Gold Chronographs and Chronometers | | 550 „ | 800 |

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their fine Stock of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, of which they would particularly recommend :—

AN OPEN FACE HUNTING OR SEMI-HUNTING PATENT LEVER WATCH ...Rs. 150

This Watch possesses the same movement as our well-known Rs. 50 Watches in silver cases, for which a *gold medal* was awarded at the Broach Exhibition.

Two years' guarantee accompanies it.

A HUNTING WATCH ..... Rs. 200

The cases of these Watches are very massive, and particular attention has been given to its finish both to its exterior case and movement.

A KEYLESS SEMI-HUNTING OR HUNTING WATCH..... Rs. 225

This Watch possesses exactly the same advantages as the previous one, with the addition of the keyless mechanism.

And have always in stock a splendid collection of

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ladies' Gold Watch, with keys and keyless | from Rs. | 90 | to | 180 |
| „ „ enamelled and richly jewelled Watches, keyless | „ | 250 | to | 600 |
| Gold Calendar Watches | | 200 | | |
| „ second independent Watches | | 250 | | |
| „ repeaters of every description | from | 350 | to | 800 |
| „ Chronograph or Racing Watches, repeating and eternal calendar | „ | 1,200 | to | 2,000 |

From amongst their large and varied stock of Silver Watches, they would specially recommend—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A good silver crystal face Watch | Rs. | 25 |
| „ „ Hunting „ | | 26 |

AND THEIR WELL KNOWN Rs. 50 WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACE, HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

Special mention can also be made of their BRASS RAILWAY WATCH, black or white dial Rs. 40

This Watch will be found very useful and suitable for all those engaged in a district life, as it is very strongly made and will stand a good deal of hard treatment. Numerous recommendations have been given testifying to its excellency in this respect.

JEWELLERY.

A fine stock of English made Jewellery, in 9, 15, and 18 carat, always on hand.

A large assortment of CLOCKS comprising,
PALLANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES, square and round.
PENDULUM „ S. M. gilt frames.
„ „ „ marble cases.
OFFICE CLOCKS of varied description.
LAMP CLOCKS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS,

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 31st AUGUST 1877.

Accounts continue favourable from all parts of the Presidency; here, while we write, the rain is coming down heavily and steadily.

Consols in London have advanced to 95⅛, and French Rentes are unchanged at 106.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on the 29th instant shows an increase in the Reserve of Notes of £100,000, and in Bills Discounted of £300,000, while Bullion has decreased by £300,000. The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities has fallen to 43⅞ per cent. The rate of Discount on 6 months' sight Bills is given at 2½ per cent.

The Liverpool Cotton Market of yesterday was described by Reuter as steady with sales of 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats; the previous day's sales were also 12,000 bales with a like proportion of Surats, and the Market was reported to be firm. The change in prices is observable. Yesterday's telegram from New York quotes Middling Uplands, ready, at 11 cents., and November shipment at 10 5/8 cents per lb.

Piece Goods in Manchester were steady.

Coffee in London, according to Reuter, was firm, and Middling Plantation Ceylon had advanced 1s. per cwt. Quotations were: Middling Plantation Ceylon 109s., Good Ordinary Native 86s, and Mysore 90s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil was unchanged at £43-10 for Cochin and £38-10 per ton for Ceylon.

Calcutta Linseed at Home shows a slight decline in quotations, while prices of Bombay Linseed and Calcutta and Ferozepore Rapeseed are unchanged. Wheat, Club No. 2, via Canal, C. F. I., is quoted at 50s., and soft Red at 48s. to 48s. 6d.

At the tanned skin sales in London, goat appeared to be in good demand for medium and common qualities at an advance of 3d. to 4d. per doz. and sheep for fine qualities, while medium and inferior sheep skins were neglected.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is unchanged as regards 4, but 4⅛ and 5¼ per cents are rather lower. Latest quotations are: Four, 82½; Four-and-a-half, 82½; and Five-and-a-half per cents. 88¾ per cent.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter as having declined to 94½d. per ounce. Shipments to Bombay, of the value of £210,000, are telegraphed. Exchange on India for 60 days' sight Bills is given at 1s. 8¼d. per Rupee.

Sterling Exchange here has been firm to-day, and an advance of 1-16d. per Rupee has been pretty generally established. One Bank has been naming 1-16d. per Rupee below the others for choice Private Paper, but the general tendency has been more towards selling than buying. The demand for Bank Paper, however, continues very limited, and the amount of Mercantile Bills making is still very small. We understand that there was a sale to-day of Bank Bills on demand forward from the middle of next month to the end of the year at 1s. 9d. per Rupee, which argues more firmness than was shown yesterday, when the like Bills at the same price were only obtainable for the three last months of the year. We quote on London:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | ..... | 1s. 8 15-16d. | per Rupee |
| Do. | at 3 months' sight. | 1s. 9 1-16d. | ,, |
| Do. | ,, 6 ,, | ,, ... 1s. 9½d. | ,, |
| Credits | ,, 3 ,, | ,, ... 1s. 9 3-16 to 1s 9¼d. | ,, |
| Do. | ,, 6 ,, | ,, ... 1s. 9⅜ to 1s 7-16d. | ,, |
| Documents | ,, 3 ,, | ,, ... 1s. 9¼ to 1s 9 5-16d. | ,, |

On Calcutta we quote Bills on demand at 3 to 4 annas per cent. premium, while Bills at 60 days' sight show a downward tendency at 12 to 14 annas per cent. discount.

Government Paper continues extremely dull and neglected, and quotations may be said to be quite nominal at 94½ for Four, 95 for Four-and-a-half, and 102 per cent. for Five-and-a-half per cents.

Shares.—There is no change to notice in Bank shares. In Press Companies' scrip, there has been a rise of Rs. 5 per share in Berars and Mofussil, and Rs. 25 in East India Press shares. In Spinning and Weaving concerns, there has been an advance of Rs. 10 in Bombay United and Khandeish, Rs. 15 in Jewraj Balloo, and Rs. 25 in Albert and Alliance, while Manchester and Bombay have declined Rs. 3, Fleming and Great Eastern Rs. 10, and Dhurrumsey Rs. 25 per share.

Cotton.—There has been a partial advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but transactions have been very limited.

Seeds and Wheat.—There is no change to notice in Seeds, and Wheat also continues unaltered in price.

Piece Goods still continue dull of sale and transactions reported are few and small.

Coals.—No further sales have transpired and he Market continues extremely inanimate.

† We have no improvement to report in Freights. The Market is as dull as it well can be.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Banks. | No. of Shares. | Nomi. Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | |
| Agra Bank | 100,000 | 100 | all | 6 p. ct. | 121 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 6 do. | 715 |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 12 p. ct. | 685 |
| National Bank of India | 100,000 | 500 | all | 3 do. | 105 |
| Bank of Madras | 60,000 | 250 | all | 10 do. | 660 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba Land Co. | 6,948 | 2,000 | all | 25 | 910 |
| Freve Land and Pier Co. Limited | .. | 150 | all | .. | 95 |
| Mazagon Land | 1,750 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 20 p. a. | 645 |
| Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 6,000 | 1,400 | all | 0 do. | 235 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 150 p. a. | 1,300 |
| Albert Co., Kurrachee | 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 150 do | 910 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 p. c. | 650 |
| Apollo Press Co | 750 | 2,750 | 2,300 | 32 p. a. | 600 |
| Bollary | 175 | 1,000 | all | 60 | 650 |
| Berar Company (New) | 155 | 500 | all | 40 p. a. | 445 |
| Indian Press Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 42 do. | 950 |
| Broach Cotton Co | 400 | 250 | all | 10 do | 75 xd |
| Carwar Co | 1,000 | 1,500 | all | 75 do | 675 |
| Colaba Press Co | 500 | 1,500 | all | 170 do | 550 |
| Dhollera P. and G. Co | 500 | 300 | all | 15 do | 250 |
| East India Press Co | 332 | 1,000 | all | 100 do | 930 |
| Fort Press Co | 50 | 5,250 | 5,250 | 50 do | 1,100 |
| French Press Co | 300 | 500 | all | 40 do | 300 xd |
| Imperial Press Co | 1,150 | .. | 1,400 | 100 do | 300 |
| Mofussil Press and Ginning Co | 3,125 | 400 | 350 | 25 do | 360 |
| Prince of W. Press | 120 | .. | 1,500 | 250 do | 455 |
| Sassoon's Press Co | 600 | 400 | all | 50 do | 360 |
| Scinde Press Co | 400 | 850 | 750 | 60 do | 400 xd |
| Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld | 100 | 1,000 | 925 | 165 do | 1,100 |
| Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co | 150 | 850 | all | 12 p.c. | 600 nl. |
| Volkart's United Press Co | 450 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 p.s. | 660 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albert Mills | 408 | 2,000 | 1,700 | .. | 953 |
| Alexandra S. and W. Co. | 750 | 1,250 | all | 50 p.s* | 1,225 |
| Alfred Mills Co | 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 p.s. | 1,300 |
| Alliance Spinning | 500 | 2,500 | all | 125 p.s. | 2,415 |
| Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company | 30,000 | 100 | 100 | .. | 96 |
| Bhowmuggur M. and P. Company | 300 | 2,000 | .. | 40 p.s. | 1,500 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | all | 60 p.s* | 1,110 |
| Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company | 2,000 | 300 | all | .. | 280 |
| Broach Mills | 1,500 | 150 | all | 10 p.s* | 130 |
| Colaba S. and W. Co. | 900 | 1,000 | all | 40 p.s* | 870 |
| Coorla S. and W. Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | .. | 1,060 |
| Central India S. and W. Company | 2,500 | 500 | 450 | .. | 685 |
| Dhurumsey Spinning | 3,000 | 2,000 | all | 50 p.s* | 1,030 |
| Fleming S. and W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,250 | all | 50 p.s* | 1,300 |
| Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | all | 80 p.s* | 1,245 |
| Hindustan S. & W. Co. | 875 | 1,000 | all | 40 p.s. | 1,065 |
| Hydrabad S. and W. Co. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 950 |
| Jewraj Balloo Mills | 750 | 1,000 | all | 55 p.s* | 1,030 |
| Khandeish Spinning | 750 | 1,000 | all | 60 p.s* | 1,210 |
| K. Mucoojee S. & W. Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 30 p.s* | 940 |
| Madras Spinning | 300 | 1,250 | all | Nil | 950 |
| Madras U. Spinning | 420 | 1,000 | all | 80 p.s* | 1,200 |
| Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co. | 30,000 | 50 | 50 | .. | 45 |
| Mandvie S. and W. Co. | 1,200 | 500 | all | .. | 375 |
| Mancokjee Petit's | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 100p.s* | 1,340 |
| Morarjee Spinning | 1,043 | 1,000 | all | 70 p.s* | 1,340 |
| Manaugee S. and W. Co. | 2,000 | 5,000 | .. | .. | 285 |
| National S. and W. Co. of India | 950 | 1,000 | all | .. | 970 |
| Nerled S. and W. Co. | 400 | 1,000 | all | .. | 875 |
| Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld | 600 | 2,000 | all | .. | 925 |
| Nusser S. and W. Co. | 2,500 | 500 | all | .. | 380 |
| Oriental | 1,000 | 625 | all | 50 p.s* | 785 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning | 600 | 1,250 | all | .. | 1,200 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | .. | 930 |
| Soondercas Spinning | 650 | 1,000 | all | 50 p.s. | 975 |
| Do do. ½ Share. | 500 | 1,000 | 250 | 125 p.s. | 200 |
| Shoipore S. and W. Co. | 500 | 1,000 | all | .. | 995 |
| Viet ria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | all | .. | 750 |

*For Share for the half-year.

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | .. | £20 218 3/0 | 5 p. c. | | 275xd. |
| Do. New £80 shares | .. | £20 130 14/6 | do. | | 95 |
| Do. Do. | .. | £20 65 7 3 | do. | | 72 |
| Ditto | .. | £20 21 18 1 | do. | | 32 |
| B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co. | .. | £100 | 1,000 | do. | 1,140 |
| Do. New Shares | .. | £18 196 2/15 | do. | | 240 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 302 p.s. | 1,925 |
| Bombay Gas Company | 50,000 | 50 | all | 7½ p. ct. | 85 |
| Bombay Saw Mills Co | 600 | 1,000 | all | 80 p. c. | 650 |
| Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld. | 570 | 500 | 300 | 36 p. a. | 290 xd |
| Malabar Hill Company, Ld. | 1,150 | 200 | 100 | 7½ p. c. | 7 |
| Mechanical Building Co. | 1,000 | 500 | all | 5 p. a. | 25 |
| Treasher and Co. | 1,000 | 500 | all | 11 p. ct. | 500 |
| Vegna Patent Slip Co | 5,00 | 250 | all | 6 p. | 30 |

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 25th August, 1877.

| Open 1,938½ Miles. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 81,011 | 6 | 0 |
| Merchandize | 3,32,916 | 7 | 0 |
| Telegraph | 2,836 | 0 | 0 |
| Municipal Trains | 426 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 4,36,891 | 15 | 0 |
| Corresponding week last year open 1938½ Miles | 1,91,954 | 3 | 2 |
| Increase | 2,44,999 | 12 | 10 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The British steam ship Calcutta, 548 tons, Commander T. P. Nailor, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

The British ship Jane Law, 1,372 tons, Commander Thos. McFarlane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Dundee, 19th May, with a cargo of 1,630 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The British steam ship Airy, 1,186 tons, Commander J. W. Wilkie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields 28th July, with a cargo of 2,061 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The British steam ship Euphrates, 500 tons, Commander J. L. Shiell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surgeon MacRury and thirty-one deck passengers.

Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co.'s steam ship Australia, 1,340 tons, Commander E. Bozzoni, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c., via the Canal, with a general cargo and the following additional passengers:—

For Marseilles—Mr J Holler. For Genoa—Mr M de Lima, E Souza, Mr N Pallologus, Mr Albert H Brooks, Mr Nusserwanjee Framjee Shandunwala, Mr W Anderson. For Suez—Mr Harris. For Aden—Mr R A Cross, Mr Ebram Abdoolally.

### ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Jane Lam | McFarlane | Dundee, May 19. |
| | Airy (s) | Wilkie | North Shields, July 28. |
| | Euphrates (s) | Shiell | Bussorah, Aug 14. |
| | Mary P. Kitcher | Hughes | Liverpool, May 13. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Surat (s) | Burne | Aden, Suez &c. |
| | Calcutta (s) | Nailer | Coast and Calcutta. |

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Australia, Bozzoni, for Genoa, &c.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Venetia, for Suez, &c.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | George (s) | Johnson | Tuticorin, Aug 17. |
| 27 | C. of Sutherland (s) | Bain | London, July 27. |
| | City of Oxford (s) | Gordon | Liverpool, July 21. |
| | Propontis (s) | Dunn | Madras, Aug 23. |
| | Mahratta (s) | James | Akyab, Aug 24. |
| | Victoria | Atwood | Mauritius, Aug 2. |

DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Arabia (s) | ..... | ..... |
| | Dorunda (s) | ..... | ..... |
| 27 | Meinam (s) | ..... | ..... |
| | Commilla (s) | ..... | ..... |
| | Medina (s) | ..... | ..... |
| | C. of Canterbury (s) | ..... | ..... |
| | Chybassa (s) | ..... | ..... |
| | Vellore | ..... | ..... |

PASSENGERS.

Per Propontis—Mrs Dunn.
Per County of Sutherland—Mr M Hill.
Per Mahratta—Mr Lindsay, Mr O'Conor, Mr Jarbo, Mr Langlois, Baboos Dass and Sein.

VESSEL SPOKEN.

By City of Oxford—Loch Linnhe 99 miles south of Pilot Station, noon 26th.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—August 31.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s—1 box gold bars (Rs 1,05,000), Morarjee Mooljee.

FOR NAPLES.

Australia s—8 bags black pepper, Wheatley, Madden and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—10 bales twist, Weirkee; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 27 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 29 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 44 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 25½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 7½ chests opium, N J Abraham; 87 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 19 chests opium, E D Abraham; 150 baskets onions, H Rahin; 381 chests opium, Tata and Co; 153 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s—7 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co.

### HIGH COURT.—September 1.

(Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr Justice Green.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

691-75—Janardhun and G—Rahimutbai vs Hurbai—Macfarlane and G.
601-75 and 15-76—In person—Pauper Dajiba Gopal vs Shankulchund Nagurdass—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

For Judgment.

288-73—Jefferson and P—Hussonbhoy Goolam H vs The B and F M Insurance Co, Ld—Hearn and Cleveland.

Long Causes.

237-77—Prescot and W—Thacker Damodhur M and another vs Thacker Purmanand Jeewandass—Macfarlane and G.
413-74—Tyebjee and Savand—Nurmoodeen Sheik Altaf, vs. Zenabboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.
503-70—Tyebjee and Sayani—Thevaibai Toroni vs Bhimjee Purshotum Brothers—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Long Causes.

377-77—Macfarlane and G—Dayabhoy Dossabhoy vs Motichund Fooleliund—In person.
298-77—Jefferson and P—Jessajee Heringjee and others vs Canjee Bhanjee and others—Mr Skipsey.
703-76—Pestonjee K—Pestonjee Cawasjee P vs C N Camajee and others—Shapoorjee and T.
23-77—N N Kothari—Lalla Ajodje Purzad and another vs Suthel Saloha and another—Balkrishna and B.
347-77—Hearn and C—Goolbai vs M L Manockjee—Ardaser and Hormusjee.
455-77—M H Khan—Parvittibai and others vs Janardhun Trimback and another—Craigie, L and O.
642-74—Crawford and B—Purbhoodass Goculdass vs Kessowjee Jadowjee—Craigie, L and O.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Long Causes.

12-77—Craigie, L and O—The Hon'ble J Marriott vs Shree Lalmonjee and others—Prescot and Winter and Crawford and B.
317-77—Hearn and C—Cassibai vs Vithuldass Munchar-m and others—Lynch and Tobin and Rimington, H and L.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 29.

Harris, Major, S C, M S certificate, from Mhow.
Fagan, Capt, Asst Comst Dept, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

August 30.

Knox, Major, 14th Hussars, M S certificate, from Mhow.
Boyd, Vety Surgeon, Supt of Horse Breeding, from Punjaub.

August 31.

Mackury, Surgeon, Poona Horse, to join, from Jacobabad.

DEPARTURES.—August 31.

Knox, Major, 14th Hussars, on leave, to Poona.
Stopford, Lt, Staff Officer, Neemuch, on leave, to Poona.

### MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

*(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 27.)*

The following promotion is made: Madras Staff Corps, Major A W C Lindsay, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Col.

Surgeon J P McDermott is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Lieut-Col F W Jebb, commanding Her Majesty's 67th Foot, is appointed Adjutant-General of the Madras Army, vice Brigadier General R C Stewart.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions in the Commissariat Department:—

Captain S L Hunt, Staff Corps, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd Class, vice Major Swell, retired. Lieut-Colonel G J D Heath, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class; Major H T O'Reilly, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class; Major H C Wright, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class; Major C Mc Inroy, Sub Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class; and Captain Robert Hunter, General List, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd Class.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

*(Gazette of India, Aug. 25.)*

Mr G P Money is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

Mr R H Pilcher, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

Surgeon-Major J M Fleming, M D, to officiate in joint medical charge of Simla during the absence on leave of Surgeon W Finden, or until fur her orders.

The undermentioned Junior Chaplains to be Senior Chaplains: Revs M E Mills and F R Michell.

The following acting appointments are made consequent on the departure on furlough of Major J P Grant, Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey:—Major J W M Anderson, Deputy Superintendent, to act as Superintendent, vice Major Grant. Captain J Rutherfurd, Assistant Superintendent, to act as Deputy Superintendent, vice Major Anderson.

Mr A Stewart, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Punjaub, is attached to the Forest Survey Branch for a further period of six months.

Mr F Asney, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade, is transferred from the N-W Provinces to the Punjab.

The Hon'ble the President in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr W M Green to officiate as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in Bengal.

The services of Mr S C Bayly, C S I, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial and Political Departments, are transferred to the Financial Department.

The services of Major (Brevet Lieut-Col) C A deKantzow, on special duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr S C Bayley, C S I, Bengal Civil Service, is appointed temporarily to be Additional Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, for the purpose of accompanying H E the Governor General to Madras.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps: Lieut T S Boileau, 54th Foot, Wing Officer, 44th N I. Lieut G H Robinson, 12th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 1st Goorkha Regt. Lieut W W Lean, 65th Foot, Wing Officer, 18th N I.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet. A D Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps.

Honorary Cap ain J Robertson, chief clerk in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army in India, to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Military Department, during the absence of Mr R K Sutherland on privilege leave.

Lieut-Col B Tierney, R A, Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, to officiate as Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Bengal, as a temporary arrangement.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment on His Honor's Personal Staff:—To be Aide-de-Camp, Lieut G F C mpb-ll, 4th Battalion, 60th Foot.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut-Col W R Martin, Wing Commander 38th N I, private affairs, for one year and two days. Major F Galli, Wing Commander 39th N I, for two years. Captain C C Brownlow, Wing Commander 1st 8th Infantry, private affairs, for one year, five months and thirteen days. Surgeon B Evers, private affairs, for two years.

Retirements—Surgeon-Major R Moir and Surgeon F M Mackenzie.

The services of Lieut-Col R W Elton, Infantry, are, with reference to notification by the Home Department, dated the 17th August, replaced at his own request at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £ 365 per annum with an additional annuity of £ 289-19, with effect from the 25th August: Lieut-Col H Mackenzie, Bengal Staff Corps, late Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The following officers are transferred from the Central Provinces Railway Branch, to the establishment under the Director of State Railways, Central System:—Mr W K Stant, Assistant Engineer 1st grade; Mr B P Milsom, Assistant Engineer 1st grade, temporary rank.

Mr T Gwythen, Assistant Engineer 3rd grade, Railway Branch, British Burmah, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to Assistant Engineer 2nd grade.

Captain J Grierson, Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajpootana State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Mysore.

Mr J W Bassington, Executive Engineer, Simla Imperial Circle, is transferred to the Western System of State Railways.

Mr A Wilson, Assistant Examiner, Bengal, is transferred temporarily to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works Accounts.

The services of Colonel C Dumbleton, Bengal Cavalry, Executive Engineer 1st grade, Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of that Department.

Mr C A R Crommelin is appointed an Accountant 4th grade, on probation, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

Mr J B Trott, Accountant 4th grade, Military Works Branch, is transferred to the Rajpootana State Railway.

# METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th August 1876.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah | 29·777 |
| Temperature of the Air | 77·2 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 76·1 |
| Dew Point | 75·6 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·951 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8) | 8·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 81·6 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.) | 77.0 |
| General Direction of wind | WNW, NW, WNW, NNW NW, WNW, W. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours | 400 |
| Fall of Rain | 2·93 |
| Total fall during month | 7·44 |
| ,, ,, ,, year | 53·56 |
| Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of 31st August | 0·23 |

# CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Last Quarter | 1st, 2h. 6·5m. a. m. |
| New Moon | 7th, 7h. 51·7m. p. m. |
| First Quarter | 14th, 5h. 59·2m. p. m. |
| Full Moon | 22nd, 8h. 26·0m. p. m. |
| Last Quarter | 30th, 11h. 11·5m. a. m. |

| Date. | | Remarks. | Sun rises. A.M. | Sun sets. P.M. | High Water. | Low Water. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Sept. | | | | | | |
| Sat. | 1 | ..... | 5 46 | 6 13 | { 4 51 m<br>{ 3 35 a | 10 19 m<br>10 45 a |
| Sun. | 2 | Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity | 5 47 | 6 12 | { 6 20 m<br>{ 5 1 a | 11 50 a<br>... |
| Mon. | 3 | ..... | 5 47 | 6 12 | { 7 44 m<br>{ 7 4 a | 0 11 m<br>1 58 a |
| Tues. | 4 | ..... | 5 47 | 6 11 | { 8 59 m<br>{ 8 42 a | 1 46 m<br>3 5 a |
| Wed. | 5 | English Mail expected | 5 47 | 6 10 | { 9 49 m<br>{ 9 47 a | 3 3 m<br>3 57 a |
| Th. | 6 | ..... | 5 47 | 6 9 | { 10 29 m<br>{ 10 37 a | 4 0 m<br>4 40 a |
| Fri. | 7 | ..... | 5 48 | 6 8 | { 11 5 m<br>{ 11 24 a | 4 44 m<br>5 19 a |

*For Sale at this Office.*

## MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

### No. I.

### COLOURED MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

Prices—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

### No. II.

### MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23⅜ by 16 inch.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Price—To Subscribers to this Journal | Rs. | 0 | 4 |
| To Non-Subscribers | | 1 | 0 |
| Mounted on Cloth | 8 As. extra. | | |
| ,, ,, with Rollers | 10 | ,, | |

*Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.*

⁂ It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

## SPORTING.

### THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH St. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

The Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request.

*Bombay Gazette*, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

### BOMBAY ENGLISH St. LEGER SWEEP.

The Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* presents his compliments to the HONORARY SECRETARY, BOMBAY ENGLISH St. LEGER SWEEP, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in an Advertisement of the SWEEP, which closes on the 11th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements he is unable to comply with the request.

*Bombay Gazette*, Manager's Office,
Bombay, July 12, 1877.

### NOTICE.

MHOW RACES.

In consequence of the Maharajah Holkar refusing to give the purse of Rs. 500 usually given by him, the first race, third day, will be called "Handicap for all Arabs," instead of "The Holkar Purse." The probable amount of added money will be Rs. 500.

FRED. LUKIN,
Honorary Secretary, Mhow Races.
Mhow, August 29, 1877.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

DRILL in the FORT for the ensuing week will be as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MONDAY. | At 5 P.M. | TUESDAY. | At 6-30 A.M. |
| WEDNESDAY. | | THURSDAY. | |
| FRIDAY. | | SATURDAY. | |

The Members of the Byculla Company are requested to attend a Meeting at No. 4, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY next, the 1st September at 1 p.m., for the purpose of electing their Officers and arranging for Dril ground, &c.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant.
30th August, 1877.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a Domestic occurrence is two Rs., the announcement must be authenticated.]

### BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BABINGTON—August 29th, at Kirkee, the wife of Captain S Babington, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SINCLAIR—August 28th, at Belgaum, Mary Ann Sinclair, widow, aged 86.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAIR—August 23rd, at Bareilly, N. W. P., the wife of Captain J. Blair, 18th The Royal Irish, of a son.
BOUTFLOWER—August 27th, at Allahabad, the wife of W. N. Boutflower, Educational Department, N. W. P., of a son.

DEATHS.

PRENDERGAST—August 21st, at Ferozepore, Mrs. E. Prendergast, aged 67 years, deeply regretted.

# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877.

The increasing recurrence of famines is the great difficulty with which we have to contend in this country. Other troubles may be met by wise counsels, money, and, if necessary, arms. They are something intelligible to deal with, and the enemy assumes a tangible shape. But for famine only partial alleviation can be hoped for, while entire success, even if attainable, would only aggravate the calamity in the end. So delicate as well as difficult is the work of relief that many are beginning to despair of success, not so much for want of means as on account of the mischiefs to which unwise administration might give rise. The Duke of Buckingham's policy is intelligible enough, as far as immediate effects are concerned. Perhaps the evil consequences are yet to come. At any rate so sweeping a system of relief could not be carried out throughout the large and increasing extent of the famine area; and the problem presented is what the Viceroy and his advisers are now seeking to solve.

But it is not enough that the present crisis should be met with success—that is to say, such a measure of success as may be hoped for; one which will relieve the calamity of its worst horrors, and reduce the distress to a minimum. Should the case be effected this year, who shall say that next year the disease will not break out again? It is clear, therefore, that while doing everything that may be in the form of remedial measures, the policy of our rulers should be steadily directed towards the causes of famines, and the possibility of their future prevention. Without pretending to solve the problem offhand we may call attention to a few facts that bear materially upon the point.

The immediate cause of famines is, of course, failure of crops. This is caused mostly by drought, but not unfrequently by inundations by water in the wrong place as well as by no water at all. In fact, the greatest natural disasters—cyclones apart—that occur in this country, involving the greatest destruction of life and property, are caused by the action of either too little or too much water. It should therefore be the first object of those who would avert the evil to prevent both the scarcity and the excess. There can be no reason to doubt that India is supplied with sufficient water to produce the food of the people; it remains for our rulers, therefore, to provide for its proper distribution.

It may be supposed that we here intend to suggest nothing more than a comprehensive system of irrigation, which, as far as the principle has been applied, has already done so much for the fertilization of the country. But with every respect for irrigation, we consider that it should be a secondary instead of a primary care, and that the primary care should be the conservation of our rivers, by which means the first and all-important result will necessarily follow. Owing to the shameful disregard of this precaution, the waste of water every year is enormous. The rains over rivers are allowed to empty themselves—sometimes almost literally empty themselves—into the sea, and the precious element, which was intended to enrich and fertilize the land, is lost for ever to those whom it should especially benefit. Surely, means should be taken to prevent this wholesale sacrifice of priceless resources. There is no reason why the rainfall which is pouring down from the hills every monsoon should be allowed to swell the rivers without conferring any advantage upon the people of the country. So far from being a benefit under present conditions it is usually a discomfiture. It destroys the crops when there is an unusual supply, and at other times runs away and leaves the rivers half dry, with nothing but drought, it may be, in prospect for the surrounding district. To one or the other of these causes most famines of late years may be attributed; and who can wonder that they should come to pass in the face of the utter disregard of the most ordinary means for the conservancy and distribution of water, before it begins to waste and distribute itself in directions where it can be of no use to anybody. We should be sorry to be understood to detract in any way from the credit due to Government for what has already been done in the way of constructing canals, storage reservoirs, or even in the repairs to *gaum* tanks; for it cannot be disputed that by whatever means a storage of water is secured, a blessing has been bestowed upon those in its vicinity; and, although a number of such works would undoubtedly go far to frustrate the recurrence of famines, we do not think that the most economical and effectual mode of encountering these curses has been adopted. We have alluded to the conservancy of our rivers, and perhaps a brief explanation of our meaning may be necessary for the comprehension of the way in which our theory is practicable. The origin of rivers is too well known to need remark, and it is equally well understood that, acting as they do as natural surface drains to the rainfall falling on the land, they pursue the quickest course and the easiest gradient to their outfall to the sea. Thus it is that at their higher levels they become dry, and at their lower levels merely retain that volume of the rainfall, which, being subject to tidal influence, is unable to escape. To those who are familiar with the Thames we need only cite the advantages to that river of the Teddington Lock, without which it would be, as far up as the next lock, high and dry, except of course in times of flood. What in our opinion therefore should be done with our rivers is exactly what has been done with the Thames and almost every river under civilized rule. Briefly detailed, our plan would be to erect small masonry dams across all rivers at such points of their higher levels, and at such distances apart, and of such a height only, as would ensure a minimum depth of water at the next upper dam of from six to eight feet. Small locks should be placed at the sides of each to enable barges or boats to ascend the river. The banks should be repaired and maintained to a level of at least three or four feet above the maximum flood level. At convenient places waste weirs should be constructed over which the floods should be allowed to pass into nullahs, canals, or streamlets, which might be required for the irrigation of the surrounding country. The details of the distribution of the water on these minor courses need be but of the simplest kind. A mere ditch or dyke controlled by a draw-up sluice would be sufficient for all purposes; and the nullahs, canals, &c., having a similar arrangement at their junction with the main river, perfect control of the water and its distribution would be the result. It is hardly necessary for us to point out to our readers that the cause of the very serious floods which occasionally visit some portions of India is directly attributable to the fact that the whole of the rainfall falling on the higher levels is allowed to rush down to the lower levels without obstac

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By Red Sea Cable.)*

## THE FIGHTING IN THE SCHIPKA PASS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

A despatch has been received from Suleiman Pasha, dated the 29th instant, on which day he still maintained the blockade of the Russians in the Schipka Pass, and the artillery fighting had recommenced.

## THE SIEGE OF NICKSICS.

A Turkish official despatch states, that the Montenegrins have raised the siege of Nicksics.

## FURTHER SUCCESS OF THE TURKS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

A Turkish force from Eski Djuma has crossed the river Lom, near Jaslar, and defeated the Russians who were compelled to fall back from the Lom.

The Russians have been repulsed with a loss of two guns near Tarlak by a Turkish force which advanced from Rasgrad.

A great battle is believed to be imminent, the Turks having resumed the offensive along the whole line.

A Russian official despatch states, that skirmishing has been recommenced in the vicinity of Rustchuk. Skirmishes have also taken place between Ismail Pasha's force and General Tergukassow's Army. Tilikoff (? Melikoff's) troops are advancing.

## STEAMER MOVEMENT.

FORT SAID, Aug. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, &c. left here yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 29, Afternoon.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 5 1-16 |
| The Manchester Market has been steady. | |
| Exchange on India. 60 days' sight | 1-8⅞ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 82¼ |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 82½ |
| 5½ per cent. do. | 88⅛ |
| 5 per cent. Consols for account | 95¼ |
| 5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 | 106 |
| Bar Silver | 54½ |

The Bank of England Returns for the Week ending yesterday show the following results:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Reserve of Notes | £11,300,000 Inc £100,000 |
| Bills Discounted | £18,500,000 Inc £300,000 |
| Bullion | £23,900,000 Inc £300,000 |

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 43⅞ per cent.

Arrivals—City of Dunedin, Clydesdale, Eleano, and Gladys.

Departure—Cerwyn.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

| | Greenwich Time. | Average Time in Transit. |
|---|---|---|
| | | H. M. |
| From United Kingdom— | | |
| Via Teheran (perfect) | 31st—12 26 p.m. | 1 24 |
| „ Turkey ( do. ) | 31st— nil | nil |
| „ Suez ( do. ) | 31st—14 45 p.m. | 0 43 |
| From Continent of Europe— | | |
| Via Teheran (perfect) | 31st— nil | nil |
| „ Turkey ( do. ) | 31st— nil | nil |
| „ Suez ( do. ) | 31st—11 20 p.m. | 2 10 |
| From China— | | |
| Via Amoor | | nil |
| „ Singapore (perfect) | 31st— | 15 27 |
| From Australia— | | |
| Via Singapore (perfect) | 30th— | 24 55 |

| Indian Branch. | Max. Hrs. | Mts. | Min. Hrs. | Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 2 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| „ Galle | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Kurrachee | 0 | 8 | 0 | 3 |
| „ Madras | 17 | 22 | 1 | 13 |

## WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 31.

(Madras Time.)

Cannanore, 5 p.m.—Weather showery, wind W., ther. max. 78, W. B. 75, min. 72, bar. 29·92. Fall of rain 2 inches 27 cents.

Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather wet, wind S. S., ther. 79, bar. 30·5. Fall of rain 73 cents.

Mangalore, 7·20 p.m.—Weather rainy, wind W., N. W., W. W. Fall of rain 2 inches 36 cents.

Tuticorin, 5 p.m.—Weather fair, wind W. strong, ther. 85, bar. 29·88.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy, wind W. E., W. S., ther. 77. Fall of rain 2 inches 38 cents.

## RAIN AND CROP REPORTS.

August 29.—In Madras rain has fallen in South Arcot, Madras, and Vizagapatam, and a good fall is reported from Coimbatore. For Bombay, there has been a good fall of rain in Nasik and in Ahmednagar; showers in Alibag; no rain of any importance in the other districts. In the North-West a good fall of rain is reported from Bareilly, and is doing much good; bajra sowing is progressing actively, and prices are steady. There has been a moderate fall of rain in parts of Lucknow, a little in Benares, Allahabad, and Jhansi; none elsewhere. For Central Provinces, there has been heavy rain in Betul; a good fall elsewhere; in Saugor the crops are reviving. Reports from Rajputana to the 30th inst. state that light rain has fallen in Mewar and in some other places, but prospects are unchanged as yet. In Mysore no rain has fallen. In Hyderabad the sky is overcast and there is slight drizzling rain. In Central India, up to the 30th inst., there has been a good fall of rain in Indore, and elsewhere, but none in Gwalior; more than a thousand emigrants are fed daily in Goons, Scindiah supplying the food.

## RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | Is. 8 15-16d. | per Re. |
| Do. at 3 months' sight | Is. 9 1-16d. | „ |
| Do. „ 6 „ | Is. 9d. | „ |
| Credits, „ 4 „ | Is. 9 3-16 to 1 9¼d. | „ |
| Do. „ 6 „ | Is. 9⅜ to 1 9 7-16d. | „ |
| Documents, 3 „ | Is. 9⅛ to 1 9 5-16d. | „ |

## FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

| | Colaba. In. cts. | Fort. In. cts. | Byculla In. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday, Aug. 31, up to 6 a.m. | 2 93 | 3 56 | 2 92 |
| Previously registered | 50 63 | 40 39 | 48 21 |
| Total up to date | 53 56 | 43 95 | 51 13 |
| Fall up to 31st Aug. 1876 | 45 33 | 43 98 | 52 81 |

The following telegrams have been placed at our disposal:—

Broach, Aug. 31, 2-15 p.m.—Rain falling—good prospects of plenty. 3-10 p.m. sixty cents. gauged; the fall appears general.

Hyderabad, Deccan, Aug. 31, Noon.—Rain apparently general, 65 cents. here yesterday. Clouds heavy, promising more.

The heavy fall of rain we had in Bombay on Thursday continued almost without intermission yesterday. In the evening there was a little thunder accompanied with vivid lightning, the rain continuing to fall in torrents. The true monsoon, indeed, seems to have at length returned, and the copious downpour we are experiencing is rejoicing the hearts of all.

Reports from Morar say that buffaloes were selling in the bazaar there at five rupees each, owing to there being no grass left for feeding them.

A wing of the 6th Punjab Infantry is on the march from Edwardesabad to strengthen the garrison at Kohat.

The Lucknow paper says that the *Bassiret*, a Constantinople journal, states that a group of Indian bankers are disposed to lend Turkey twenty millions sterling, the Indian Mahomedans guaranteeing the same.

It is satisfactory to hear that strong hopes are still entertained of the safety of the missing boat's crew, consisting of Mr. Gates, the third officer, and four men, of the St. Cuthbert. At one of the houses of refuge visited by the steamer sent down for that purpose, a pair of hobnailed boots were found, which, from their description, the Captain of the steamer thinks must have belonged to one of the men on board the boat, as he had often been seen with boots of that description on, which are not usually worn by sailors. The provisions stored in the house of refuge had also all been taken, so it is hoped that the men may be cruising up in the boat, in which case they should soon be heard of.

The secretary of the Tapti Water Mills Company has sent the following letter to the *Pioneer*:—"With reference to your notice of the projected Tapti Water Mill Company, will you permit me to explain that instead of 420-horse being the available power from the two falls, the total power is equal to 1,000 horse. The power is in fact nearly equally divided at the two falls, and may be said to represent 500-horse each. Consequently each mill will drive at least 25,000 spindles. It is not proposed to use one turbine at each mill site; two or more will probably be found both more economical and more useful. Improvements in the manufacture of turbines have been so great during the past few years, that the most modern turbine, of which there are many hundreds in use in various parts of the world, loses in working only a very small percentage of the actual power. But apart from the success which the turbine gives, the use of water which is at our door, cannot fail to advance the great cotton industry of Western India, which has hitherto had to send all the way to England for costly fuel for the development of power, or to use no less costly wood for the same purpose. The two main factors of the Tapti water-mill scheme are—(1) that the motor (water) costs nothing; (2) that the mechanical industry of India must vastly increase when it is found that machinery may be much more profitably driven by water than by coal."

"General Drought" is dead. Our first impression was, says the *Madras Mail*, that Reuter had been perpetrating a joke at poor famine-stricken India's expense; but a reference to the Army List reveals the fact that there are three officers of the above name. The officer the telegram refers to was doubtless Lieut.-General Thomas Armstrong Drought, 15th Foot, who entered the army so long ago as 1813.

The death is announced of Major-General W. A. Deey, Madras Army, at Bangalore, on Sunday evening last. He was taken ill at 3 and died at 6 p. m., from the effects of the bursting of a blood vessel. An inquest was held on the body at the General's residence, by Colonel Benson, Cantonment Magistrate, and a verdict of death from the above cause was recorded. General Deey retired from the Army on the 21st September 1876. The deceased officer entered the Madras Infantry on 20th January 1845, and his Commissions bear date as follows:—Ensign, 20th January '45, Lieut. 29th February '48, Captain, 14th August '56, Major, 20th January '64, Lieut. Col., 20th January '71, and Col., 20th January '76. He retired in September with the rank of Major-General.

The next number of the *Indian Christian Intelligencer*, published at Lahore, will contain an account of the late Major-General Lake, C. B., written by a leading Punjab official.

A curious matter is disturbing the Lala community of Jubbulpore: that of excommunicating one of their brethren for having chewed a betel (*pan*) given by a Mahomedan. They lately held a meeting to decide what penalty should be imposed upon him to deliver him from the great sin that he had thus committed; and they have come to the conclusion to decide the matter after making enquiries from the Lalas at Lucknow and other places as to how far a Hindoo can be justified or not in chewing betel offered by a Mahomedan.

The Military correspondent of the *Englishman*, in noticing Quarter-Master Sergeant Miller's case, makes the following sensible and practical remarks thereon:—

The whole case offers one more proof of what the late lamented Sir Colman O'Loghlen, himself once Judge-Advocate General of the British army, impressed on the House but a short time before his decease. He expressed his conviction that the whole subject of military jurisprudence, and its practice in England, should be overhauled, and that practice in India is yet more cumbrous and unsatisfactory than here. Colonel Hatch was reared in the school of Sir James Birch; and a generation back that school and treatment were the object of attack by the astute Sir Charles Napier. The webbing of citizen criminal law is imitated, without its advantages being secured; for the latter has at its command practised Judges and an accomplished Bar, of both of which the military system is deprived. The changes in Indian military trials for capital offences become here the subject of scarcasm, for their excess of words and want of concentration. Some reform, too, has long been required as to the necessity for entering evidence, however unimportant, on voluminous, however extended, a mode that sacrifices valuable time. It is not so difficult to acquire short-hand, and it would soon be acquired, like the languages of the country, if only sufficient inducement were held out. The economy of time, temper, and whisky, to say nothing of the diminution of the Indian and fatigue of military trials in a sweltering climate, would soon atone for the small expense. The worst of the prospect of reform at present is that the Royal Field-Marshal in supreme command is not the man for new thought, and belongs to a generation that would continue to move on old lines, were it possible. In the lamentable case of Captain Roberts, of the 94th, the other day, there was again a sad miscarriage of justice, for which the Chief, with all his good-nature, is from his position responsible. A war would soon cause the substitution of a new Chief and new advisers at head-quarters; and it will be a positive calamity if we have ere long to swop horses while crossing the river—as old Lincoln used to say—instead of putting right men in the right places before the exigency can arrive.

The *Indian Mirror*, the Brahmoistic organ, thus writes of the Brahmins of the Deccan:—"The Mahratta Brahmin is the real, traditional, tough Mahratta of history. Every one who has had any opportunity to study the character of the people of the Bombay Presidency knows that among Hindus—we mean the enlightened and not the orthodox Hindu community—the Brahmin is the most powerful figure. In the Council and in the Bar, in the press and in political circles, the Brahmin is the most powerful man. The Poona Sarvajanik Sava is most extensively composed of Brahmins; the Prarthana Somaj is very largely composed of Brahmins; the most brilliant graduates of the Bombay University are almost all of them Brahmins; but unfortunately, there is not a very good understanding between the Brahmins and other castes, especially in the enlightened community. The goldsmith caste, for instance, to which the late Hon'ble Juggurnath Sankarset belonged, is very much against the Brahmins. The Europeans, too, seem to be very much against the Brahmins, we think without cause. We recommend our Brahmin friends to stick to each other, and hold their own against all comers. Only they must consent to be a little less conservative, when they have no faith in conservative principles, and to be altogether more frank and out-spoken in all they do."

Divine service is carried on in at least one of the churches at Cochin, if the following account be true, which appears in the local paper: "At the evening service held last Sunday week at the Goanese church in Koney, the service opened with preaching, then followed the Benediction of the most Blessed Sacrament, next the Vespers were chanted—at the end of which, went forth a volley of crackers, spreading an intolerable odour throughout the church. Would it not be better if the money thus lost in smoke were put to some more advantageous purpose? The choir—what shall I say of it—the most unintelligible mixture of sounds that ever fell on my ears, and of a nature fitted more for a "soiree musicale" than the house of God. The behaviour of one of the choristers, who made himself prominent by his offending nasal shrieks, was open to censure, enough to distract even a saint. I would respectfully call the attention of the Vicar to this scandalous irregularity. On the whole the singing and music was anything but calculated to excite devotion in the hearts of those present. I for one felt as though I was transported in a moment into a ball room, and was actually "tripping it on the light fantastic toe." The presence of a few modest young devotees of the fair sex, who showed signs of distraction too, served to give an additional coloring of reality to this fanciful vision. I cannot see why the plain Gregorian Chant is not adopted in these churches. It is more in consonance with the sanctity of the place, than so many of these disgusting tunes.

The *Spectator*:—The most striking lesson of the contest between the House of Commons and the Irish obstructionists was, that no rule yet suggested can stop a sufficient minority from paralysing Parliamentary government. If the Irishmen had only numbered twenty, they could have gone on speaking to amendments longer than the House could hold together. The rules proposed and passed by Sir Stafford Northcote on Friday week, proved absolutely of no use; and so would any other rules not involving some kind of *clôture*. If this method of claiming Parliaments for Ireland is persisted in, the House will be compelled either to allow Bills to pass, after a motion to that effect, without more debate, or to expel members who delay its proceedings unreasonably, or to consider electoral districts which send up members with that object guilty of secession, and punish them as corrupt: electoral districts are punished, by suspending their franchises for seven years. Mere rules of business will not meet the case. If members are to be members, they must debate, and twenty members bound together in a league could debate about the Mutiny Bill through an entire session of Parliament, five men relieving each other at intervals of six hours, and speaking on each amendment an hour and-a-quarter a piece. Any one of the present obstructionists is equal to that feat once in the twenty-four hours, and Mr. Biggar, with a heap of Blue-books beside him, would do three times as much. Who would have thought that Irishmen, of all men, would have proved themselves the ideal bores, the very gods of the Philistine Walhalla?

# BOMBAY.

Mr. Charles Hewett is appointed a 3rd grade officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation.

Heavy rain in Nizam's territories.—On the Nizam's State Railway, between the stations of Laudur and Dharur, the rain fell so heavily on Thursday that a portion of the rails was washed away, and caused the detention of the trains for some hours.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 25th Aug., was 49 feet 8 tenths; total rainfall up to date 36 inches 69 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 58 feet 5 tenths; total rainfall up to date was 50 inches 10 cents.

A Mahomedan named, Abdoola Hybulbeg, was yesterday sentenced to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for being convicted of stealing ten tolas of gold thread, valued Rs. 40, the property of his master.

A dishonest goldsmith.—Babajee Balsett, a Hindoo goldsmith, was yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for committing criminal breach of trust in respect of fifty silver bangles, valued Rs. 67, belonging to Wullubram Ghellabhoy.

Military Theatricals at Colaba.—As will be seen from an advertisement in another column, the amateurs of Colaba purpose performing at Morley Hall on Monday and Thursday next, for the benefit of a widow and six children, who are left destitute. The military amateurs deserve every encouragement in this effort to assist a destitute family.

Concert at the Town Hall.—It will be seen from an announcement in our advertising columns, that several of the talented amateurs of Bombay purpose giving a Concert on Tuesday next at the Town Hall in aid of the funds of the orphanage for native girls at St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora. We trust this benevolent effort will meet with the success it deserves at the hands of the public.

Attempted murder.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Hindoo, named Mulla Hunmunta, was brought up on remand and charged with having, on the 14th July last, attempted to murder his wife by cutting her throat with a knife. His Worship postponed the hearing of the case to this day, pending the attendance of the Public Prosecutor, to conduct the case for the prosecution.

Something is to be done to fortify Kurrachee harbour. There are several of the 12-ton guns at Bombay which are waiting employment, and nine of them are to be brought to Kurrachee and placed on Manora Point, which commands the entrance to the harbour. Some engineering skill will be required to raise these ponderous guns into their positions, and we have no doubt that the unloading of them will be more successful here than at Bombay, for there they managed to drop one over the ship's side into the harbour and there it lies now, deeply buried in the mud.—*Beacon.*

Domestic servants.—We are not of those who have to complain of the bad servants we have had in India. We have been a good many years in the country, yet we have always had good servants, and we can give it as our testimony that we have ever found them honest, and have never had anything stolen from us by our servants. We have not treated with the characters brought by our servants, neither have we been willing to take new servants on the recommendation of the old ones, but we have given them all a month's trial and then kept them if they suited. We have never had any reason to alter our plan, and as far as we ourselves are concerned, we do not need any new law to better our connection with our native servants.—*Deccan Herald.*

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—CRICKET.

There will be a pick-up game at 2 p.m. to-day, weather permitting, and all members wishing to play should be on the ground punctually.

## REWARD FOR THE ARREST OF FORGERS.

A sum of Rs. 2,000 has been received by the Commissioner of Police from Government as a reward to be distributed amongst those of the police establishment and others who rendered such valuable assistance in arresting the forgers who were convicted at the first Criminal Sessions of the present year, with having in their possession certain seals, plates, and other instruments and stores, for the purpose of forging Government currency notes. The said amount will be distributed to-day by Sir Frank Souter, and the recipients will probably be Mr. Inspector Sweeney, Motechund Bhimjee, the share broker who laid the information, and several of the detective police establishment.

## THE MEETING OF DASSA AND BISA LAD BANIAS OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Dassa and Bissa Lad Banias of Bombay was held on the 27th ult. at the caste oart to consider the advisability of getting in all the monies and funds belonging to the caste, and preparing a trust deed of both the moveable and immoveable properties. There were present members of all the three sects.

Mr. Choonilla Motilal presided at the meeting, and the following resolutions were passed thereat:—

Proposed by Mr. Gungadas Runchordas, and seconded by Lalbhai Valavdas, "That the resolutions passed at a meeting of a few of the members of Shett Bhugwandas Purshotumdas's sect, held at his house, and upon which signatures are now being taken, are not approved and adopted by this meeting. Further, that all the resolutions which may have been hitherto passed and which may in any way be inconsistent with or opposed to the resolutions that may be passed by this meeting, are hereby cancelled and set aside." Five members voted against this resolution, which was declared to have been duly passed.

Proposed by Mr. Davidas Laxmidas, and seconded by Lalbhai Vullubdas, "That the oart of the caste as well as the monies and funds belonging to the caste should be settled upon trust, and that the following gentlemen should be appointed trustees, viz:—Shu Magonlal Joogaldas, Shu Chunilal Motilal, Shu Narotomdas Bapoo Nana, Shu Gungadas Runchordas, Shu Gordhandas Jadooda, Shu Tranjeewandas *alias* Harilal Motilal." Only one member voted against the resolution, and this resolution was declared to be duly passed.

Proposed by Hiralal Vizbhoosundas, and seconded by Lullobbai Harjeewandas, "That the caste oart should be conferred on the names of the aforesaid trustees, and an application for that purpose be forwarded to the Collector of Bombay, accompanied with a copy of these resolutions. Further, that the said trustees are hereby authorized to receive, recover, and collect all the monies and funds of the caste from the persons who have the same in their hands, and for this purpose they are also authorized to make an amicable settlement of account, and if they fail in that, then they should adopt legal proceedings under legal advice on behalf of the caste either in their names or in the name of the Advocate General at their relations. Further, whatever (lawful) they shall do in the premises are agreeable to this meeting." This resolution was carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Gungadas Runchordas, and seconded by Mr. Hiralal Vizbhoocundas, and it was unanimously resolved, "That whoever should be willing to contribute any sum towards the expences which may be incurred in carrying out the aforesaid third resolution are requested to subscribe their name and amount of subscription in the list, which should be left open."

Upwards of a thousand rupees were subscribed before the meeting broke up.

## IMPROPERLY STAMPED BILL OF LADING.

### IN THE SUDDER COURT OF THE PROVINCE OF SIND.

Kurrachee, 16th August.

In the case of the Crown *vs.* W. Noonan, and Jakee Ibrahim.

It has been found as a matter of fact by the trying Magistrate that two bills of lading for each consignment were duly stamped, and had been forwarded to the consignees. It also appears that the master of the dhingy had only affirmed to two bills for each consignment. It moreover appears to be the mercantile custom to give an unstamped and unsigned copy of the bill to the master. It is true that in the present case with the copy given to the master is both signed by him and endorsed by the consignor; but in the face of the above facts, I cannot consider that the copy can be looked upon as an original bill of lading, and therefore requiring a stamp; and I hold that the Magistrate was right in looking upon the signature and endorsement as accidental and mere surplusage. I cannot agree with the District Magistrate as to para. 4 of his letter of reference as I do not consider that a mere copy of the bill, given to the master for his own private information, is liable to stamp duty. The proceedings are returned.

F. D. MELVILL,
Judge of the Sudder Court of Sind.

## PILOTAGE RESPONSIBILITIES.

The decision recently given by the District Court of Kurrachee in the matter of the collision of the S. S. *Zante* with a laden bugla, will no doubt be considered by many of our readers, those especially who possess any knowledge of nautical collisions and their consequences, as one of peculiar hardship, to say the least of it, on the owners of that vessel. There would seem to have been some doubt as to whether the special provisions contained in Section 38 of Act XII. of 1875 (the Indian Ports' Act) making pilotage compulsory, are or are not in force in Sind, but the Court in this case decided that the section was not in force, contrary, let it be remembered, to the opinion given by the Master Attendant of the Port who considered that pilotage *was* compulsory. That the *Zante* with a pilot on board at the time, ran down a laden bugla called the *Sadi*, and that in doing so the steamer, or rather the party, that is to say, the pilot, then in charge of her was to blame for the accident, would appear to be generally admitted, in fact, no other conclusion could, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, have been arrived at. But that the owners of the vessel should be held liable for the fault of a Government pilot and be cast in heavy damages for his error of judgment, seems to us to be altogether irreconcilable with either justice or plain common sense. We perceive that the District Court decided, that as the section of the Act, quoted above, is not in force in Sind, pilotage was not compulsory, and that the owners of the *Zante* are therefore liable for all damage caused by the wrongful or negligent act of the pilot. Further the Court considered that the pilot in question, Mr. Ward, was at the time the servant of the owners of the *Zante* and that for this reason the latter were liable. Now let us take a calm review of the leading facts of this part of the case. We find that Captain Shilston, the master of the *Zante*, knew nothing whatever of the harbour of Kurrachee, and that this was the first time he had ever visited it. Further, if we mistake not, the Master Attendant's revised directions for approaching the port, published in 1875 contain the following notice—"Masters of ships should not *under any circumstances* attempt to enter the harbour without a pilot." We have ourselves put these three words into italics, because such an expression makes it, we think, compulsory on masters of vessels to employ a pilot, while on the other hand the master's ignorance of the port rendered it very imperative and *necessary* that he should do so, and not risk the safety of his vessel by attempting to go in on his own responsibility. Pilots here are to all intents and purposes Government servants, not receiving fees as in the case of English pilots direct from the masters of ships, but a regular monthly salary from the Government they serve. In no way, therefore, can we understand how Mr. Ward could be made out to be a servant of the owners of the *Zante*, when he was in charge of that vessel as a pilot, and at the same time a servant of the Indian Government. The remarks upon this point, therefore, we hold to be bad in law, and not to justify the conclusion arrived at by the Kurrachee District Court. It seems to us indeed a very harsh proceeding that the owners of the *Zante* should be held responsible for the damage incurred by an error of judgment on the part of a Government pilot, who manages to run down a laden bugla at the mouth of the harbour, and this when the Captain of the steamer, from his admitted ignorance of the port of Kurrachee, was *compelled* to take a pilot so as to enter the harbour in safety.—*Beacon.*

# INDIAN EXTRACTS.

## CABUL.

*(Own correspondent, Delhi Gazette.)*

The Kakur Sirdars have been directed by the Amir to enlist at least ten thousand men capable of bearing arms, and to march them on to Cabul. The Kazees and Mollahs have also been instructed to preach eloquently, and inveigh as many recruits, as they can for the crusade. All of them are intended to swell the army of Room.

The Amir did not believe up to this in the contest between Room and Roos. The arrival of the second Ambassador from the former nation has awakened him from his slumber and produced the desired conviction.

The first thing which has revived his earnest attention is the expeditious manufacture of muskets to equip his raw levies.

With great effort one month's salary has been issued to the Candahar troops, and a large quantity of grain supplied. The Lalpoora troops stand next on the list of relief. Their pay is six months in arrears: their commandant has submitted a graphic account of their distress for want of money; they are represented as pledging their chattles and buffeting hard with scarcity for the sustenance of life; the address concluded with a gloomy threat of rebellion, should the present state of affairs continue longer.

## WASTE WATER POWER IN INDIA.

India greatly needs manufactories to provide labour for many of her people, but these cannot be made to order. To be successful, they must come as the spontaneous effort of capitalists to invest their money in concerns which seem likely to be profitable. They cannot be put down by Government at likely spots, but must be the out-growth of individual enterprise. The authorities may greatly help pioneers in their work by aiding in road-making and, generally, in maintaining communications. Further than this, however, we do not think they can or ought to go. One good result which would follow from the setting up of mills, &c., would be the utilization of much that is at present wasted power in this land. From a utilitarian point of view it is heartsickening to see mighty rivers and many tributary streams flowing to the sea without turning a single water wheel or in any way subserving the purposes of man. A beginning is being made in that birth-place of Indian enterprise—the Bombay Presidency—to remove this reproach. We have received a copy of the prospectus of the Tapti Company, Limited, which proposes to work a concession lately granted by the Government of Bombay, comprising the sole right of utilizing the water-power of the River Tapti near Bhosawul in Khandesh, and the lease of three hundred and forty four acres of land in connection therewith, for a term of ninety-nine years, renewable for a further like term subject to certain conditions. The power available is supplied by *two* falls of the River Tapti, and aggregates over a thousand horse-power. The land comprises extensive sites for building and other purposes adjoining each fall; a strip of land uniting the two falls, and two other strips of land uniting each fall respectively with the G. I. P. Railway. The prospectus goes on to say that the prominent feature of the scheme is the employment of water as a motor instead of steam. Water-mills of size or importance are as yet unknown in India, although largely used and well known in Europe and the United States of America. In the latter country some hundreds of water mills are employed in cotton spinning, while for other purposes more than seven thousand mills moved by water are employed. In India, in consequence of the high price of fuel and of skilled labour, this power possesses peculiar advantages. Perfect control over the water will be secured by the employment of the most recent improvements in turbines, so that the fluctuations to which ordinary water wheels are exposed in cases of floods will be avoided. As the concession is stated to be in the centre of a cotton producing country, we should think there can be little doubt of its success. We wish the Company may be prosperous, as a good beginning in this direction may be of incalculable benefit to the country in initiating a new mode of utilising what are now wasted resources of power.—*Madras Times.*

## WHY SUPPLEMENTARY AID OF PRIVATE CHARITY TO THE FAMINE STRICKEN SHOULD BE DEFERRED.

*(The Englishman.)*

Before inviting private subscriptions in aid of famine relief, the Government of India, and, in accord with them, the Governments of Bengal and Bombay, have deemed it prudent to wait a while. The wisdom of this course is, we think, obvious; for the experience of the Bengal famine teaches that there are many difficult questions to be decided by general consent before private subscriptions can be usefully employed. It is possible that these difficulties have been fairly faced and solved by the Madras Government, and, at any rate, it is likely that the present conference of the Viceroy with the local authorities of Bombay and Madras will suggest some solution. Meanwhile precipitate action is likely to do more harm than good, and fritter away valuable help. The assistance of the public will, doubtless, be ultimately welcomed by Government, but the first necessity is to fix the organisation by which the sums collected are to be expended, and the special objects to which they are to be devoted. The public will certainly not wish their subscriptions to go merely as an increase to the general revenues of the country. It is unlikely that they would consent that Government should use the total sum subscribed as a deduction from the huge amount to be raised by fresh taxation. It must be remembered that, if the lavish expenditure at one time ruling in Madras be allowed to continue, before the end of the financial year the cost of the famine will be more than half that of the mutiny, involving, at any rate, heavy taxation. In comparison with this amount, private subscriptions, however liberal, must be insignificant. The public will doubtless wish that their subscriptions should be expended by a committee of their own choosing, and that this committee should define the scope and objects of such expenditure. This is the real difficulty; for almost all the channels by which relief can be given are already occupied by Government organisation. Apart from relief in the shape of public works, the Madras Government already distributes through their own officers gratuitous relief to over one million people, partly at their villages, partly in relief camps, partly in relief kitchens; and their organisation extends even to the children of those employed on the works. It is clear that in regard to the channels already occupied by Government, a separate and irresponsible organisation, under a committee, will only impede and clog the flow of relief. The double organisation, even though ultimately the same village and district agency be used by both, must involve, as it did in the Bengal famine, double sets of accounts, double chances of peculation, and unpleasant friction between Government and its subordinate officers as to what is properly charged to Government and what to charitable funds. It is obvious that some channel should be agreed on beforehand by which charitable relief may be wisely distributed without demoralising the people, or interfering with the action of Government. It has been suggested that the care, support, and education of famine orphans furnish one obvious, though not altogether uncomplicated, method of employing charity. Another is the care and support of relief camps in large towns, where sufficiently strong volunteer organisation is possible; and other methods of attaining the same object may perhaps be arrived at by public discussion. But until some satisfactory solution of the problem has been found, and approved both by the Government and the public, the wisest course is that decided on by the demi-official meeting at Sir Richard Garth's,—namely, to defer the collection of such subscriptions.

*(Civil and Military Gazette.)*

We are not aware of how the Supreme Government has directly interfered—as is alleged—to check public subscriptions, but common sense should have prevented the hysterical appeal of the Madras Government for public subscriptions at all. The distress is so great, the amount of money required so enormous, that desultory public subscriptions under no particular management can only be as drops in the ocean. With an expenditure already reaching half a million sterling a month, nothing but a properly organised system of State relief can do good. Private subscriptions may hereafter help, under proper control, to mitigate much of the suffering that will ensue, but a reckless gathering and distribution of private money now will be nothing but an evil. The appeal to public charity made at the Madras meeting over which the Duke of Buckingham presided was a most ill-timed and wrong action. It showed something like terror on the part of the authorities and a confession of helplessness. The evil which gave rise to it is a terrible one no doubt—but it is one which must be met by the Government in a statesmanlike manner and not by hysterical calls upon private charity. The State has a great and onerous duty to perform, to which it should have the unanimous support and sympathy of the public. When it finds that it is part of that duty to ask for private aid there can be no doubt of that aid coming forward. But at present, whether Madras be indignant or not, the action of the Supreme Government must command itself to the approval of all thinking men who can realise a great danger and face it calmly.

# EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

## THE NEW INDIAN CALAMITY.

*(Spectator.)*

Let no man, however ambitious, envy the Marquis of Salisbury his official position. The approaching famine in Southern India, a misfortune to all men and to the sufferers a terrible calamity, is to him at once a misfortune, a calamity, and a cruel vexation. It involves, in addition to endless direct and horrible consequences to the people affected, the temporary paralysis of progress throughout India. There is still a chance, a bare chance that a catastrophe may be averted,—the rains suddenly recommencing; but this is August 5, no such occurrence is within ordinary experience, and we must, we fear, make up our minds to a second year of comparatively total drought. This is evidently the opinion of the Indian Secretary himself, who on Saturday, in a speech at Cooper's Hill, prepared the young engineers and the world for that most heartbreaking of calamities a famine in which hundreds of thousands die of actual starvation. That, and nothing less, will be the result of a second year of famine, should it once fairly close in upon the people of Southern India. In the threatened districts of that vast tract, equal seven Englands, there live certainly fourteen and more probably twenty millions of people, nineteen-twentieths of whom are entirely dependent upon the crops for subsistence, while one-third at least live from hand to mouth, never a month before the world, and usually in a condition which in this country would be described as one of extreme and dangerous destitution. Even among them there is a "residuum," still more deplorably situated. There are at least one million of persons in the Madras Presidency whose whole property, including their clothes, would not in a good year sell for 10*s.*, who are absolutely dependent for subsistence upon minute payments in kind or an almost imperceptible share in a small crop, and who in a year of drought, when the crop is dead and the grain wages unprocurable, have literally nothing but their waistcloths, could not—we use the words in their most literal and dreadful meaning—keep themselves alive for forty-eight hours without assistance from the State. Owing partly to historic circumstances, partly to race peculiarities, but principally to the long prevalence of the worst land tenure ever devised by the wit of man—a tenure that seems to economists to have been invented by some Socialist in a fit of delirium—they have lived for generations in such poverty, under so near an approach to actual hunger, that they have no stamina, and perish under any new burden like insects in rain or fish in an accidentally poisoned river. They "tend to death," the pitying but worn-out surgeons say. These are the people already applying for relief, and if the *Illustrated London News* could but publish photographs of any ten of the thousands of groups collected at the relief centres, or the worst place of all, the neighbourhood of Madras City, all England would be filled with anger rather than silence with pain, from inability to conceive that the Government could be guiltless and Providence alone responsible for such despairing misery. Upon this population, these sixteen millions, already so tried that they sell their poor jewels, their sole surplus, at the rate of £80,000 a month, by the Mint accounts alone,—upon the three millions more who have passed this stage, have sold all, and are giving up the struggle,—upon this one million, who have given it up already, and are waiting death by disease in the vast encampments fed by the State, there is about to descend the unspeakable horror of a second year of want,—six more months at least during which *nothing* will be attainable, not even grass, except from the State alms. There is no wealth in the Madras Presidency, as Englishmen understand wealth, and there never has been any. Portugal, the Canton of Unterwalden, the Circle of Archangel, the Scottish Orkneys are well off beside Bellary. The State alone is rich, and the State must do all, under conditions which may well make a Secretary of State feel as if he could no longer understand what hope was. The new famine district is not a province, it is a continent. The villages are scattered, the population thin, the people, as Professor Monier Williams recently painted them, though industrious, unenergetic. There is not one great and navigable river. There is through out but one railway, and in districts like kingdoms no railway at all. There are few roads worthy of the name. As Lord Salisbury expressly mentions, food, if sent to the villages, must be sent in carts drawn by oxen, which eat nearly all they carry, and cannot under any urgency do steadily twenty miles a day, and even that exhausting and wasteful device is probably beyond the power of the Government to adopt. In the famine-stricken districts there are no cattle left. Their fodder perished first, and the few beasts still left alive are, as Mr. Williams described them months ago, far too weak for draught. The Government, no doubt, could send down thousands of the beautiful cattle of the North, beasts that would excite the pride of a Lombard landlord; but they cannot live on air, they can barely carry their own food—recollect their pace and that they have to *return*,—and they cannot, even to save human life, be used as food. Even the dying would rise in insurrection for the sake of their cattle. There is nothing for it but "relief centres," and relief centres under such circumstances imply bursts of depopulating disease. Let any soldier acquainted with camps think of encampments with fifty thousand souls in each—men, women, and children—all arriving half-fed, and living on half-rations, stationed by streams and tanks for the sake of water, scarcely housed, and living amid tropical odours and miasmas, and he at least will recognise all the elements of the new disease which first struck Lord Hastings' camps in the Pindarree war, and has ever since terrified the world as Asiatic cholera. The prospect appals, and if the second year of famine falls, and Lord Salisbury believes it to be falling—there is no remedy that man can apply. We are carefully avoiding exaggeration, when we say it is not only possible, it is imminently probable, that the population of Southern India will this year be reduced by four millions, who have perished of hunger, and of diseases which hunger has continued leaves behind it in the system.

The prospect is appalling, and the responsibility of the Secretary of State almost too great to bear. If he fought the famine as he fought it in Behar, fought it as he would a campaign, with no thought except for victory, scattering money as if it were seed, he might be succeed in averting not all, but a great part of the calamity; but he would spend, on the moderate estimate, twenty millions sterling, that is, he would for five years at least paralyse the progress of the Indian Government. It would be absolutely necessary that during that period nothing but the barest work of administration should be attempted, that public works should be restricted to works of overwhelming necessity, that no new department should be created, that no new tax should be levied, that any and every existing abuse which it would be costly to remove should be temporarily tolerated. Every Service must be pared down to subsistence-limit, every proposal involving expense must be rejected, and the Empire must be governed like an estate

It was arranged, I presume, that care should be taken to make Gellan's and Wilson's reports alike P—No; only as to Gellan's, because Wilson declined to make any report.
You parted with Wilson at Carlisle?—Yes.
Where did you go from Carlisle?—To Leeds.
Was that in consequence of a telegram you received?—Yes.
What time did you leave Carlisle?—Sometime about eleven o'clock at night.
When you got to Leeds did you see some person whom you knew at the railway station?—Yes.
Who was that person?—Street.
At what time did you meet Street?—At three o'clock on Sunday morning.
Did you and Street return to London together?—Yes.
On the Sunday where did you go?—To Birmingham.
Whom did you see there that you knew?—No one. (A laugh.)
But were you there trying to find Benson?—Yes.
You followed him on to Cheltenham?—I did not go right on to Cheltenham, because I found that Benson would leave before I could reach there. I telegraphed to him to meet me at Reading on the Monday.
That would be Monday, the 20th?—Yes.
Where did you see Benson at Reading?—In the railway carriage.
Did you get into the carriage with him?—Yes.
And did you ride together to the Padington Station of the Great Western Railway?—Yes.
Did some one meet you at the station?—Yes.
Who was the person?—Street.
Was that by arrangement?—Yes.
I believe you telegraphed to him?—Yes.
At the station did you take a cab?—Yes.
Who got into it?—Benson, myself, and Street. It was a four-wheeled cab.
Did you get the cab at the station?—I won't be sure.
Where did you drive?—Fresh Wharf.
You are speaking now of Monday, the 20th?—Yes.
On your arrival, where did you first drive?—Near to the Elephant and Castle. About 100 yards from it.
What road?—I don't know. It is to the right of the Elephant and Castle. I believe it is called the Walworth-road.
Do you know Kennington-cross?—I do.
How near to Kennington-cross was it that you drove?—About half a mile from it.
Who got out of the cab?—Street and myself.
Did Benson remain in?—He did.
Where did you go?—To Kennington-cross.
Who went with you?—Street.
Where at Kennington-cross?—The Vestry Hall.
Whom did you see there?—No one.
How long did you wait there?—About ten minutes.
Did Street wait with you?—He left me.
How long was he away from you?—About ten minutes.
I suppose he made some communication to you?—He did.
Did you and Street return to the cab?—Yes.
Did you join Benson?—Yes.
What time was it?—One or two o'clock in the morning. Monday night or Tuesday morning?—Yes.
Where did you go to in the cab?—To Fresh Wharf. I think it is called St. Katharine's Wharf.
At the Wharf did Benson go on board the boat there?—Yes. It was the boat for Boulogne.
Did you wait to see the boat start?—No. I left Benson on board.
You had arranged where he was to go?—Yes.
Before Benson left had he given you any of the Clydesdale notes back to take charge of?—No.
Just look at this bill. [A police bill offering £1,000 reward, with a photograph of Benson, was handed to witness.] Did you see these bills about?—Yes.
Did you see one before Benson started?—I saw one offering £1,000 and a free pardon to any accomplice who should give information?—(After reading the bill) But I don't know that I have seen this bill.
Did you give Murray at any time some Clydesdale Bank notes?—Yes; at first.
How many?—Five or six.
For what purpose?—To cash them.
Do you mean for yourself?—Yes.
When was that?—About Nov. 16 or 18.
What notes were they?—£100 notes.
Were those some of the notes that you got from Benson?—Yes.
Afterwards did Murray make some communication to you?—Yes.
In consequence of that did you go anywhere with Murray?—Not that I am aware of.
Did you hear that some of the notes had been stopped?—Yes.
I want you to state about Bale and your brother?—I saw them at St. Albans. I saw them in London on the following day.
Mr. Froggatt—I hope it is taken down that the witness says he did not go anywhere with Murray, as it is of importance.
Sir J. Ingram—It is down.
Cross-examination continued—Where did you go to in London?—Somewhere in Hackney. They were lodging at the Southborough-road.
At Miss White's?—I don't know the name.
Do you know the names they were going by then?—Yes; Collins and Taylor.
Which was Collins?—My brother. Bale was Taylor.
You used for the purposes of this fraud a French directory?—Yes.
What date was it?—1876.
What became of it?—It was taken away by Detective Lambeth.
When did you last see it?—At the Central Criminal Court.
When did you last see it before taken into custody?—At Flixoff's.
Do you know when your brother and Bale left this country?—The morning after I had seen them, but I cannot tell you what day it was.
Did you see them off?—No.
You knew where they went to?—Yes.
Where were you living at, St. Albans?—I was not living there at all. I met them by appointment. I was living in London.
At your own address?—Generally; I stayed at St. Alban's occasionally.
Where?—At the Peahen Hotel.
Did Murray bring you any money back in change for the Clydesdale notes?—Yes.
How much?—£200 or £300.
At one time or at different times?—At different times.
What sums, separate sums, did he bring you back?—One of £90, and two others of £38 odd, each of the latter being £100, less commission for changing.
Do you remember the dates on which you received those sums?—About three days before Murray's arrest, but I don't remember the date of Murray's arrest.
You remember the fact of the arrest?—Yes; and I think it must have been on Nov. 20.
Besides these bank notes which you gave Murray to change, did you entrust him with some others?—Yes, but only small sums.
Did you pay Murray for the assistance he had rendered you?—Yes, I paid Mrs. Murray £500 after her husband's arrest.
Did you know a man named Henry Stenning?—Yes.
He was a friend of yours?—Yes.
About the time of Murray's arrest was Stenning staying at your house?—Yes.
Used you to go about with him?—Yes.
Did he wear your clothes at times?—Yes.
I suppose that was to make you difficult of identification?—Yes.
It was done deliberately?—Yes.
When Murray was in custody did you send Stenning somewhere?—I did.
Where?—To Mr. Froggatt's.
Did you know Mr. Froggatt personally at that time, or only by repute?—Only by repute.
You knew he was a solicitor?—Yes.
Living in Argyll-street?—Yes.
How soon after Murray's arrest did you send Stenning to Mr. Froggatt?—I think it was the next day.
Some time after Murray's arrest did you hear of the arrest of Benson, your brother, and Bale, at Rotterdam?—Yes.
It was Monday, Dec. 4?—Yes.
From whom did you hear of the arrest?—From Street.
Where had you been on Sunday?—I believe at St. Albans, but cannot say for certain. I was out of town somewhere.
Did any one return to London with you?—Yes, Stenning.
I believe Stenning left you after your arrival by train in London?—He did.
On that day did you see Meiklejohn?—I did.
Where?—At the corner of Southampton-row.
About what time?—Between six and seven o'clock.
Before you met Meiklejohn had you seen Stenning again?—I cannot remember.
When you saw Meiklejohn what passed between you?—Was he alone?—Froggatt was waiting about 30 yards off.
What did Meiklejohn say?—He said, "I have brought Mr. Froggatt with me.
Had you ever seen Mr. Froggatt before?—No.
That is the gentleman in the dock?—Yes.
What took place?—Meiklejohn or Froggatt said, "I suppose you know your brother is buckled."
Mr. Froggatt—I should like the witness to state which of us said that.
Sir J. Ingham—Were Froggatt and Meiklejohn together?—Witness—Yes.
Sir J. Ingham—Then it is immaterial.
What did you say?—I said, "Yes; I have heard of it." Froggatt asked, "Why did you not come and see me yourself instead of sending some one?" I replied, "I did not care to come myself, there being a reward of £1,000 out." (Laughter.)
What did Mr. Froggatt say?—He said, "Meiklejohn knows me well enough," or something to that effect. Meiklejohn said, "You can stand him for your life."
What did you say?—I said, "Well, as you know him, Jack, it is all right." I was thinking of sending a telegram in the name of Superintendent Williamson to the chief of the police at Rotterdam to try to liberate Yonge." Froggatt said, "If you had trusted me I could have given you the information earlier, as a party who was on reserve opened the telegram in Williamson's office and gave me the information." I asked him who it was that opened the telegram. He said, "Somebody you know."
Froggatt said that?—Yes. I said, "What is his name?" He gave me an evasive reply—"It does not matter about his name," or "I cannot give you his name." I then asked Meiklejohn whether any one was going over to Rotterdam. He said he did not know. I cannot be certain of the conversation leading up to the telegram. Froggatt eventually said he thought it was a good idea, and that there would be no harm in sending the telegram, or something to that effect. He then commenced to draft the telegram.
Sir J. Ingham—In the street?—Kurr—Yes. There was some discussion whether we should include Collins and Taylor in the telegram.
By Mr. Poland—Yes?—He completed the draft of the telegram and gave it to me.
What did you do?—I told him I could get it sent off. He said, "If it comes, you will bring back my draft," or "I trust you will bring me back my draft."
What did you say?—I said, "Yes; I'll bring it back."
What do you say about "Moreton?"—I knew Benson was using the name previous to his arrest.
Did you see where Froggatt got this paper from on which he wrote the draft telegram?—I don't recollect.
Did you say anything about Benson leaving England?—Yes; I said it was his own fault. I told him to go to Rotterdam, then to Bremerhaven, and then to New York.
Meiklejohn said, "Yes, I know that Bill has done all he can to get him away."
Anything further?—I don't remember anything.
This draft telegram was given you. Did you read it?—I assisted in concocting it. Froggat commenced writing it, and then there was a discussion as to whether we should include the two men, as we did not know whether they were in custody. We had to guess it.
What was decided as to the two men?—That they should be inserted.
Did you see whether Froggatt inserted the names?—I don't know whether he did, or whether I inserted them afterwards.
Sir J. Ingham—The two names?—Kurr: No; the words "the two men."
By Mr. Poland—What took place then?—I went away, leaving Meiklejohn and Froggatt in the street. I went away to try to get somebody to take the telegram.
Did you mention, in the course of the conversation, the name of Stenning?—I don't remember.
Where did you take the telegram to?—To the Mitre, in Kingsgate-street. I saw Stenning there.
What did you do with the draft telegram?—I am not quite sure whether I gave it to Stenning, or copied it out for him. I asked him to send it for me, and he agreed to do it.
What did Stenning do?—He agreed to take the telegram and I left him. I instructed him to get stamps at one office and hand the telegram in at another. I came out of the Mitre, leaving Stenning there.
Where did you go then?—Back to Southampton-row.
How far is the Mitre from Southampton-row?—About 200 yards.
Whom did you see when you got back?—Froggatt and Meiklejohn.
What did you say?—I told them it was all right; it was gone. They said, "I suppose you've sent Stenning with it?"
What did you say?—I don't remember the reply I made to that. We then went to the Red Lion—Meiklejohn, Froggatt, and myself.
Where is the Red Lion?—Southampton-row.
Where did you go there?—In the bar.
What took place?—I said, "I suppose you want some money."
To whom did you say that?—To Froggatt. He said, "Well, the other has pretty well gone," or something to that effect.
Yes?—I gave him £10.
In what money?—A £10 bank-note.
Where did you get from?—I believe I got it from Murray as part of the change of the Clydesdale notes.
Yes?—I asked Froggatt if he would go over to Rotterdam and "try and square the magistrate there." (Much laughter.)
Yes?—Froggatt said, "Yes, I dare say they think a great deal of a £50 note over there." (Continued laughter.)
Yes?—Froggatt said, "I think we'll leave that till we see the result of this telegram." I asked if he would fix a consultation with Mr. Grain. (Laughter.) He said he would.
Was Mr. Grain the learned counsel who had appeared for Murray at the examination?—Yes. I believe that was all the conversation.
When you gave Froggatt the £10, what was "the other" referred to?—The money given to him by Murray for the defence of the latter.
When this conversation took place with Froggatt, was anybody present?—Yes.
When did you leave the Red Lion?—About eight o'clock.
Did you three leave together?—I forget, but I joined Stenning.
Where?—At the Mitre.
Did you give any money to Stenning?—I may have given him some throughout the day, but for the telegram I did not.
Did Stenning report to you what he had done?—Yes.
Did you ever see the telegram again?—I returned the draft to Froggatt.
When?—The same night.
Where?—In Southampton-row.
Whom did you get it from?—I don't know that I had given it to any one. I said I may have copied it, but I know that I returned it to Froggatt.
What did you say to him?—"I give you your draft back."
What did he say?—I don't remember what he said. He might have said "All right."
Did you see what he did with it?—I don't remember.
Was any one with him when you gave him the draft?—Meiklejohn.
What became of Froggatt, Meiklejohn, and yourself?—I told you I joined Stenning.
Where did you and Stenning go?—I don't recollect—probably to St. Albans.
Between the time of Benson leaving and this interview had you seen Meiklejohn any where?—Yes: at St. Pancras Hotel and the Mitre.
After the telegram did you see Froggatt again?—Yes.
Where?—The following day, at Mr. Grain's office. I met him at the Mitre first.
What passed between you at the Mitre?—He told me the hour at which the consultation was fixed.
What was the consultation about, Murray?—No: about the extradition of Benson. Froggatt was acting for me, and acting for Murray.
Mr. Froggatt—May I ask that the witness should state what passed between us? I am sure he will not refuse to say.
Mr. Poland—I have no objection.
Kurr—I cannot remember exactly.
Mr. Froggatt—The purport of it.
Kurr—Whether Benson could be extradited for the offence or not.
Mr. Froggatt—I do not wish for any more.
By Mr. Poland—When did you see Mr. Froggatt again?—After the 4th. I think it was the following Wednesday.
Where?—At a public-house at the corner of Southampton-row. It was an appointment.
What name were you passing in then?—My own name.
Was any one with Froggatt?—No. On one of the three days on which we met, Froggatt asked me if I would sell the Clydesdale notes to him.
Give the conversation.—He said he would buy all the Clydesdale notes of me. He said he had introduced a banker from Paris to Murray; that Murray had told a lot of lies, and wasted the man's time, and that the banker had gone back again. I asked what he would give for them. He said "I'll bring some one to you to-morrow whom you will know, and you can deal with him yourself." I said, "All right; I'll see him."
Yes?—I cannot recollect anything more.
Was any name mentioned?—Yes.
What?—Pique.
Mr. Wontner—Pick?—Kurr?—No; P-i-q-u-e. It is a nickname for a man named P-i-q-u-o-t.
By Mr. Poland—Where did he live?—In the adjoining offices to Froggatt.
Did you see Pique?—Yes.
Where?—At the Mitre.
When?—the next day.
You went to the Mitre and saw Piquot three?—Piquot and Froggatt.
What took place—I had a conversation with Piquot, Froggatt left us, saying, "I will leave you two together."
Did you see Mr. Froggatt afterwards?—I did.
Did you come to an arrangement with Piquot?—No.
When you next saw Mr. Froggatt what passed between you?—I saw him a few hours afterwards. I told him I had seen "Pique," and had made him an offer which he did not accept.
What did Mr. Froggatt say to this?—I do not recollect. We had some talk together about his going over to Rotterdam.
What was the conversation?—He said Pique had given him a letter to a person named Moses, of Rotterdam, who would introduce him to the police there. I do not recollect anything further until Froggatt left for Rotterdam, which was the next day or the day after.
What passed between you on the day of his departure?—He left a note at the Mitre.
What was the substance of the note?—Asking me to meet him in the refreshment-room at the London Bridge Station. It was a memorandum written on the margin of a newspaper. I went to London Bridge.
Whom did you see there?—I saw Froggatt in the refreshment-room at about six o'clock in the evening.
What passed between you?—I gave him £50, and he showed me the letter of introduction he had received from Piquot.
Then he showed it to you what did he say?—He merely said it was the letter of introduction, and that the man Moses knew all the people there.
What language was the letter written in?—French.
Did you have it in your hand at all?—I did not.
What did you say when you gave Mr. Froggatt the £50?—I said, "Here is the £50; do what you can over there. If you see any chance of getting them away let me know. I then asked him if any warrant had been applied for that day against me, and he replied that there had not. I inquired how I should be able to find out in his absence.
Find out what?—Whether any warrant had been issued against me.
What did he say to that?—He said his clerk would let me know. I asked him to give me some authority, as the clerk might refuse to give me information in his absence. He said he would give me one of his cards, and that if Stenning left the card to Costigan he would let him know. I said "All right," whereupon he took out a card, wrote something on the back of it, and handed it to me.
Is this the card?—Yes.
Mr. Poland—Without Froggatt, solicitor, 6, Argyll-street, Regent-street, London, W." The same name is written, "Mr. Costigan," in pencil. On the other side "Dear Sir—If you have you any news as to the warrant against any other party, tell my clerk, Mr. Lewis.—Yours, E. F." (To witness:) You gave him this card?—Yes.
Did you give him any other card?—Yes.
Look at this one (card handed to witness). You also gave him this?—Yes.
It is one of the same cards, and on one side is written—"Lewis.—Instruct George Haines for me, as you will be told by Benson." What was said about this card?—I asked Froggatt if he would recommend me to a solicitor who would act for him in his temporary absence.
Do you know who Haines was?—I do not.
I will show you, Sir James, afterwards. He is a solicitor. (To witness) Do you know who Costigan is?—I understood he was the magistrate's clerk at Marlborough-street.
How did you give the £50?—I think it was a £50 note. I think I got it from Murray, but I cannot say.
Did anything further pass between you?—We went to the Great Eastern terminus in a four-wheeler.
You and Froggatt?—And Stenning and Street.
How near were they to you when you and Froggatt were having this conversation?—About six feet.
Was there any conversation in the cab?—There was a conversation, but I cannot recollect what it was about.
Had Mr. Froggatt his luggage with him?—Yes.
When you got to the station, what took place?—Froggatt took his ticket and secured a carriage. Then we went into the refreshment bar.
What train was it?—The night mail for Harwich,
What passed between you at the refreshment bar?—Nothing of importance.
The case was then adjourned to next Saturday.
During the hearing the court was crowded, and amongst those present on the bench were Lord Houghton and Sir W. Sterling. All day a large number of roughs assembled in Bow-street, but when the proceedings were over the people in front of the court were of a more miscellaneous character. As Kurr got into the van he was loudly cheered, and the cheering was repeated on the van being driven away.


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